

HOW THE CITY COUNCILS STAND.

Virginian-Pilot Representatives Interview Each Member With the Following Result.

Thirteen Members of the Common Council, and Eight Members of the Select Council Favor Placing a Maximum Rate in the Southern Bell Telephone Company's Franchise—A Majority of Three in Each Branch.

Ten Members of the Common Branch, and Five Members of the Select Branch Have Not Expressed Themselves for Publication on This Subject, But Many of Them Intimate That They Favor Placing a Maximum Rate in the Franchise of the Southern Bell Telephone Company.

The following members of the Councils have expressed themselves decidedly in favor of placing a maximum rate in the franchise of the Southern Bell Telephone Company.

COMMON COUNCIL.

J. Frank East, Prest.
Edward Camp,
A. M. Cousins,
T. S. Fitzgibbons,
Wm. M. Hannan,
J. O. Pitt,
J. A. Ridgewell,
A. Stahl,
J. Lee Seneca,
J. G. Tilton,
A. C. Walker,
R. W. Whitehurst,
F. T. Wise.

TOTAL for maximum rate - - - - - 13

SELECT COUNCIL.

Fred Greenwood, Prest.
T. M. Cashin,
C. H. Consolvo,
F. Jacobs,
E. S. Joynes,
E. L. Mayer,
J. J. O'Keefe,
J. O. Reid.

TOTAL for maximum rate - - - - - 8

TOTAL in both branches for maximum rate - - - - - 21

The following members of the Councils were non-committal and declined to express an opinion, but the Virginian-Pilot knows positively that some of them are decidedly in favor of fixing minimum and maximum rates in the Bell and American Local Telephone franchises.

COMMON COUNCIL.

C. P. Denby,
N. Beaman,
W. R. Johnson,
J. M. Keeling,
J. V. Kiernan,
W. W. Old,
T. S. Southgate,
B. G. Tunstall,
B. A. Underdown,
W. H. Mayo.

TOTAL non-committal - - - - - 10

SELECT COUNCIL.

R. L. Forrest,
W. P. Oberndorfer,
Wm. Pannill,
J. W. Cashin,
C. O. Wrenn.

TOTAL non-committal - - - - - 5

TOTAL in both branches non-committal - - - - - 15

RECAPITULATION.

COMMON COUNCIL—	
In favor of placing maximum rate in So. Bell franchise	13
Views not expressed for publication	10
Majority for maximum rates	3
SELECT COUNCIL—	
In favor of placing maximum rate in So. Bell franchise	8
Views not expressed	5
Majority in both branches in favor	6

NEW YORK'S FIRE HORROR.

TWENTY-SIX PEOPLE YET UNACCOUNTED FOR.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Oct. 31.—A revision made to-night of those persons missing and thought to have perished in the explosion and fire at Tarrant & Co.'s drug house shows twenty-six unaccounted for. Of this number four are not known at the addresses given by the persons reporting them as missing. Out of the whole number eight are put down by the police as employees of Tarrant & Co.

Not a single body had up to 10 o'clock to-night been found in the ruins, though what looked like parts of bodies have been dug out. It begins to look as if what remains are in the mass of debris which still covers the place will be totally unrecognizable as of human composition, even should the workmen find them. This is because of the tremendous heat caused by the explosion and the fire and the fusing of materials which, running together, form a mass of all sorts of stuff. For instance, what was supposed to be parts of bodies taken from the ruins last night turned out, on examination at the morgue, to be blackened pieces of melted gunnery. Again to-day another mass was found which the workmen first thought to be human flesh, but is now thought to be melted rubber. The searchers have found in the ruins of the Home Made Hotel a number of articles, such as books, a handkerchief, a cigar holder, etc., but whether their owners escaped or not is unknown.

The authorities in the meantime are

pushing the investigation into the amount of explosive stored in the buildings with a view to prosecutions. Along this line Secretary Augustus F. Docherty, of the fire department, in speaking of the cause of the explosion, said to-day:

"The combustibles carried by Tarrant & Company were largely in excess of what was allowed them by law and their permission granted by the fire department, and in consequence of this fact they have violated the law. By violating the terms of the permit they have committed a misdemeanor, which not only vitiates their insurance policies, but renders them criminally liable and responsible for the damage to life and property as a result of the explosion. The fire insurance companies cannot be held for the damage."

Two tons of chlorate of potash and one ton of sulphur it appears were in the building occupied by Tarrant & Company. It has now been decided by Fire Chief Croker and Fire Commissioner Scannell to investigate all of the wholesale drug establishments in the city. Chief Croker said in the course of an interview: "I know that nearly all of these wholesale drug houses carry explosives in such quantity as to render them powder magazines to all purposes. They are a constant menace to public safety, and I propose to see that storage houses are maintained at a safe distance outside the city."

An Elevator Burned.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Henderson, Ky., Oct. 31.—The grain elevator and plant of Aaron Waller & Co. has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$125,000; insurance, \$72,500.

RICHMOND VS. BELL COMPANY.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF AN IMPORTANT CASE NOW BEFORE THE U. S. SUPREME COURT.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)
Richmond, Va., Oct. 31.—The suit of the City of Richmond vs. the Southern Bell Telephone Company is now on the docket of the United States Supreme Court, having been carried there on appeal by the company.

Some years ago the franchise of the Bell Company in this city expired, and the corporation was ordered by the Council to remove its wires and poles from the streets.

This the company declined to do and secured an injunction from United States Circuit Judge, Nathan Goff, restraining the city from interfering with its property. This injunction was perpetuated by Judge Goff on the ground that the streets of cities are post-roads of the United States, which the Bell Telephone Company, which he held to be a part of the postal service of the country, had a right to use with or without the permission of the Councils of cities.

The case finally got to the Supreme Court on a writ of certiorari, and Judge Goff's rulings were, in part, revised, the case being remanded to the lower court for adjustment.

It has now been again taken to the higher court, where it will probably be finally disposed of soon.

Ever since the beginning of the litigation the Bell Company has been business here free of taxation, the Council declining to receive the money annually tendered.

FLINTS ARROW.

BUILT UNDER GUARANTEE OF 42 MILES AN HOUR.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

New York, Oct. 31.—Charles R. Flint's Arrow, under contract to be the fastest ship ever designed, was launched to-day at Ayers' shipyard at Nyack, N. Y. She has been built under a guarantee by her designers of 42 miles an hour, and it is expected that under pressure she will be able to make 50. It has been generally given out that she was constructed as a yacht for Mr. Flint's personal use, but rumors have been persistent that she was built under contract with one of the South American governments for service as a torpedo boat. Her plans so far as they have been made public, show her fully equipped for torpedo service. The Arrow will go in tow to Newark, N. J., where her shafting and engines will be put in. Her destination after she is fitted out at Newark has not been announced.

MR. BRYAN BACK IN M'KINLEY'S STATE.

Another Day Spent in Instructing the Common People.

THE PLEAS OF REPUBLICANS.

One Proposition After Another Put Forth by Them Has Failed to Meet With a Response From the People of the Country—An Attempt to Deceive the People by Means of Circulars in Which Appeals are Made to Religious Prejudices Adlai E. Stevenson in Indiana.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 31.—The Democratic Presidential candidate, William Jennings Bryan, made his first speech here to-night of the present campaign. He arrived on a special train at 8 o'clock to-night and went direct to Music Hall, where he talked for an hour. Hon. Judson Harmon, formerly Attorney-General under President Cleveland, presided at the meeting, and there were many other leading Democrats present. The doors were opened at 7 p. m., but more than enough to fill the hall were present before 6 o'clock. The day was spent entirely in this State, and the itinerary covered the country between this city and Toledo. With the exception of the Toledo speech none of the others of the day exceeded twenty-five minutes in length, and six of them were of only five minutes duration each.

A majority of the places where stops were made were small towns, and as a rule the crowds were not large. There were, however, fine audiences at Toledo, Wauzon, Piqua, Dayton and College Corner, as well as here.

THE TOLEDO MEETING.

Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 31.—Colonel and Mrs. Bryan arrived in this city at 9 o'clock this morning, coming direct from Dunkirk, N. Y. They were met at the railroad station by Mayor and Mrs. Jones. Mr. Bryan was escorted to the Boody House by the Mayor.

many people to the failure of that Republican argument, for down there in the anthracite coal regions the strike showed that the men did not get half as much as they ought to, and paid twice as much for powder as they should. I would be willing to let this campaign be decided on the full dinner-pail argument, and I would ask the laboring men who vote yes or no on this proposition, are you satisfied with present conditions, and want them continued just as they are? I would be perfectly willing to let the laboring man vote on that proposition, but before they vote I want them to go to the sweat shops and ask themselves whether that is prosperity, and they want it continued just as it is. It is not true that the laboring men of this country are receiving their fair share of the wealth that they produce. That is one reason why the full dinner-pail argument fails."

YOUNG MEN ARRESTED.

Just before Mr. Bryan began to speak, and while Mayor Jones was still on his feet, ten or twelve young men, who were disturbing the meeting, were taken in charge by the police and carried out of the grounds. They had brought to the meeting place a huge board representation of an elephant, which was labeled G. O. P., and which they were parading about the outskirts of the Democratic meeting with much glee and many hurrahs. The Mayor himself deprecated the idea of police interference.

SPECIOUS PLEAS OF REPUBLICANS.

Napoleon, O., Oct. 31.—In his speech at Wauseon, Mr. Bryan charged the Republican party with making specious pleas to the different classes of people, and in support of his assertion produced circulars addressed to both the Catholic Church and the A. P. A. Referring to these circulars, he said:

"I have received to-day two circulars, one being sent out to members of the A. P. A. Society, asking them to vote the Republican ticket as a protest against Catholics, and the other asking Catholics to vote the Republican ticket as a protest against the A. P. A. Here you find the Republicans having failed in their appeal to people to support Republican principles on any broad grounds, have now sent out circulars appealing to religious prejudices. I thank God that the Democratic party is a party to which people can belong no matter to what church they are members, no matter what their occupation may be. We believe in religious and in civil liberty, and men come into the Democratic party, not in order to advance their claims against other people, but in order to protect the rights of all people under the American flag."

CHINESE AFFAIRS AND THE DIPLOMATS.

Secretary Hay on the "Open Door" and Territorial Integrity.

ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

A Note Addressed to the English Ambassador and the German Charge d'Affaires—Lord Salisbury Officially Notified of the Unconditional Assent of Japan to the Agreement—A Powder Magazine at Nankin, China, Exploded by Lightning—Great Destruction of Life and Property.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, D. C., Oct. 31.—The State Department to-day made public the British-German agreement respecting the maintenance of the "open door" and territorial integrity of China, with the answer of the United States Government, sent in duplicate to each of the principals to the agreement. The answer is as follows:

MR. HAY TO LORD PAUNCEFOTE.

Department of State,
Washington, D. C., Oct. 29, 1900.

Excellency—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 23d of October, enclosing the text of an agreement between Great Britain and Germany relating to affairs in China, which was signed in London on the 16th instant by the Marquis of Salisbury and the German Ambassador on behalf of their respective governments, and inviting the acceptance by the United States of the principles recorded in that agreement.

These principles are:

"I. It is a matter of joint and permanent international interest that the ports on the rivers and littoral of China should remain free and open to trade and to every other legitimate form of economic activity for the nationals of all countries without distinction, and the two governments agree on their part to uphold the same for all Chinese territory so far as they can exercise influence.

"II. Her Britannic Majesty's Government and the Imperial German Government will not on their part make use of the present complication to obtain for themselves any territorial advantages in Chinese dominions, and will direct their policy towards maintaining undiminished the territorial condition of the Chinese empire.

"The United States have heretofore made known their adoption of both these principles. During the last year this Government invited the Powers interested in China to join in an expression of views and purposes in the direction of impartial trade with that country and received satisfactory assurances to that effect from all of them. When the recent troubles were at their height, this Government, on the third of July, once more made an announcement of its policy regarding impartial trade and the integrity of the Chinese empire, and had the gratification of learning that all the Powers held similar views. And since that time the most gratifying harmony has existed among all the nations concerned as to the ends to be pursued, and there has been little divergence of opinion as to the details of the course to be followed.

"It is, therefore, with much satisfaction that the President directs me to inform you of the full sympathy of this Government with those of Her Britannic Majesty and the German Emperor in the principles set forth in the clauses of the agreement above cited."

The third clause of the agreement provides:

"III. In case of another Power making use of the complications in China in order to obtain under any form whatever such territorial advantages, the two contracting parties reserve to themselves to come to a preliminary understanding as to the eventual steps to be taken for the protection of their own interests in China."

As this clause refers to a reciprocal arrangement between the two high contracting Powers, the Government of the United States does not regard itself as called upon to express an opinion in respect to it.

JOHN HAY.

(A similar note mutatis mutandis was addressed on the same day by the Secretary of State to the Imperial German charge d'affaires.)

JAPAN ASSENTS.

London, Oct. 31.—The Japanese minister here, Kato Takauri, informed a representative of the Associated Press to-day that he had delivered a note to Lord Salisbury in which Japan unconditionally assents to the Anglo-German agreement on China.

MANY PERSONS KILLED.

Shanghai, Oct. 31.—The Daily News reports that a powder magazine at Nankin has been exploded by lightning and that many persons were killed or injured and much property was destroyed.

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BY DEPARTMENTS.

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THE NEW YORK CATASTROPHE--SEARCHING RUINS FOR DEAD.

The work of searching the ruins in New York's devastated district is still going on night and day, many of the bodies of victims having been buried under tons of smoking debris, in which the fire yet smolders.

THE CARLISTS RISING.

SPANISH GOVERNMENT ACTIVE IN SUPPRESSING IT.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Madrid, Oct. 31.—It is officially admitted that the Carlist band in the vicinity of Berga numbers 800 men. Troops are closely pursuing them. Communication between Berga and Barcelona has been severed.

Another numerous band has appeared at Figols. It has sixteen horses and is divided into three groups. The gendarmes who searched the country house of Senor Torres Baros, brother-in-law of the Duke of Solferino (who has disappeared), where they seized several rifles, also obtained possession of documents giving the names of 126 Carlist chiefs and 600 Carlist soldiers.

Cleveland Is for McKinley.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 31.—Senator Jonathan P. Dolliver, of Iowa, to-night addressed an audience of several thousand at the Auditorium under the auspices of the Chicago Business Men's Sound Money Association. The meeting was arranged for the employees of retail stores throughout the city.

Harlow N. Higginbotham called the meeting to order and presented as the chief attraction of the evening Gen. Frederick H. Winston, United States Minister to Persia under President Cleveland. In introducing Senator Dolliver General Winston stated that ex-President Cleveland would vote for the reelection of President McKinley, which statement brought forth a great outburst of applause.

while Mrs. Bryan was conveyed to the Mayor's residence for a brief reception.

Beginning at 10 o'clock, Mr. Bryan made a speech of an hour's duration in Armory Park here, leaving immediately afterwards on his day's tour of the State. He was received by cheers from a big crowd gathered about the depot when he left his car, and also found a large number of people grouped about the hotel when he reached it. They cheered heartily.

REPUBLICAN FAILURES.

Mayor Jones introduced Mr. Bryan at the Armory Park meeting. In his speech Mr. Bryan gave considerable time to the plea of prosperity. On that subject he said:

"The Republican party has failed in their campaign, and I am going to show you how one proposition after another put forth by the Republicans has failed to meet with a response from the people. When this campaign opened up the one cry was that the country was prosperous, that the Republican party had made it so, and that to keep it so the Republican party must be kept in power. That was one plea, and to represent that they had a full dinner pail painted on their banners. If they wanted to paint that full dinner pail now as it looks, they would paint on their banners the worst battered, the most beaten and the most shot-full-of-holes dinner pail ever seen. Let me tell you why the dinner-pail argument failed. First, because not every laboring man has a full dinner pail. They went on the theory that every laboring man had a full dinner pail, but the anthracite coal strike opened the eyes of a great

Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 31.—When Mr. Bryan's special train rolled into the depot at Dayton about sunset there was a crowd of several thousand people assembled at that point. Mr. Bryan had been notified that there was a desire to present him with a silver horseshoe from the Harugari Liederkreis Society.

When the train came to a full stop and Mr. Bryan appeared on the rear platform he was greeted by prolonged and tumultuous applause. A committee of three ladies, representing the society, then pressed their way to the front of the crowd and handed to him a box containing not only the horseshoe, but a colored portrait of himself, a gold mounted badge, and a letter explaining that in a contest in the society for the horseshoe Mr. Bryan had received 1,250 votes against 270 cast for President McKinley. Mr. Bryan responded briefly, saying:

"I desire the ladies who presented this horseshoe to bear my greetings to the members of the Harugari Society, and to say to them while I cannot make them a speech in German I can say 'Ich danke Ihnen.' Tell them I am glad to know that the Republican appeal to the Germans has been in vain, as the Republican appeal has been in vain to other portions of the population, for while the Germans want good money they want good government also. I am obliged to the Germans for this horseshoe and am grateful for the large majority by which it was voted to me. I believe that if we succeed in driving every trust out of the United States, reducing the standing army to its former size, and in saving this country from the menace of imperialism, the blessings of Democratic policies will be so universally recognized that the peo-